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Vol. 9 CALGARY, ALBERTA, OCTOBER 1st, 1930 No. 19

Alberta's Natural Resources Transferred to Provincial Control

* * *

The Future of Western Agriculture

By HON. GEORGE HOADLEY

* * *

Can Protection Solve the Unemployment Problem?

M. LUCHKOVICH, M.P., on the Special Session

* * *

Official News from the Alberta Wheat Pool

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Grain Pool Is Formed in Argentina

Meeting under the auspices of the Co-operative Association of Argentina, a convention representative of seventeen farmers' co-operative organizations in various parts of the republic, unanimously agreed on August 10th last to bring into being "The Argentine Grain Pool." The Pool will form a principal branch of the Co-operative Association of Argentina.

This information is contained in an issue of *La Cooperacion* of Rosario, Argentina, recently received by J. E. Gustus of Calgary, through whose courtesy we have received a translation of the "Constitutive Act" of the Pool. Mr. Gustus, who will be known to Pool members as the farmer who signed the first Alberta Wheat Pool contract in 1923, and the first of the second series contracts, has acquired a knowledge of the Spanish language in order to be able to follow the growth of the co-operative movement in the press of the Argentine.

One clause in the "Constitutive Act" provides that "no member of the adhering co-operative societies shall sell its grain after this date," while another provides for advances "of 80 per cent of the value" of grain as an initial payment on delivery.

Co-operative Elevators

About two months ago the first co-operative elevator ever erected in Argentina was dedicated at Leones in the presence of a concourse of 5,000 people, according to a report in *La Cooperacion* of July 5th, which is a special edition containing among other features, states Mr. Gustus, "a very interesting article reviewing the early history of the Alberta Wheat Pool by Mr. Jackman, our ambassador to the Argentine." A second co-operative elevator was dedicated at Oliva on September 14th, carrying the name of the president of the farmers' organization in Argentina, "Senor Juan Chiappero." Another co-operative elevator will be dedicated this month.

Mr. Gustus declares that all signs indicate that the "Wheat Pool Idea" has taken firm root in the Argentine. For the information which he has been able to obtain he states that he is much indebted to Mr. Jackman.

Membership of Co-operatives

According to *La Cooperacion*, official organ of the co-operatives of the Argentine, there are 40 "co-operatives of consumption, 32 "co-operatives of production," 132 "co-operatives of agriculture," 18 "co-operatives of credit," and 48 miscellaneous co-operatives in the republic. "Unfortunately," says the paper quoted, "complete statistics with regard to the total number of members and amount of capital represented by these organizations, are not available at present. Of the 40 co-operatives of consumption, 38 reported a membership of 35,023; those of production, 10,768; and out of the 132 societies of agriculture, 106 reported a membership of 16,914. The 16 reporting credit co-operatives reported a membership of 4,502, with two of their co-operatives yet to hear from."

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EDITORIAL

FARM RELIEF

The U.F.A. Executive at a recent meeting emphasized the necessity for a conference to consider measures of farm relief such as the Provincial Government had contemplated. The Government are taking very active steps in the matter, and have fully recognized the extreme gravity of the problem which faces Alberta's rural people.

* * *

PROTECTION FROM FORCED SALES

We would especially call the attention of our readers to the article on page 7 of this issue, which describes the legislation under whose terms debtors can obtain protection from forced and untimely sales of their goods, seized under legal process by their creditors.

* * *

"QUEBEC HOLDS BALANCE OF POWER"

Since Confederation, the interests of the people of Western Canada have been steadily sacrificed to the industrialism of the East. There was one brief interlude in 1926, when neither the Liberal nor the Conservative party possessed a majority in Parliament, and during the notable session of that year a program of legislation freed from the taint of class or sectional discrimination was obtained by the Farmer members of the House. And the independent groups, in other years, have been able to put up effective resistance on many occasions and win some signal victories through the strength of their case, ability and sheer hard work and unremitting pressure in other years since 1921.

Will the balance of forces in the Parliament elected this year assure greater consideration for Western interests, or will the old inequalities be accentuated?

O. Gagnon, M.P., Conservative representative of Dorchester, Quebec, has no doubts as to what the election results mean. Speaking in the House of Commons during the special session, (Unrevised Hansard, September 15th, page 2 of English translation of speeches delivered in the French language on September 8th) he is reported to have said:

> "And look what has happened within a few hours? Quebec now holds in its hands the balance of power. Whether it casts its weight on one side or the other or whether it stands pat, the fate of the nation depends on its attitude. *It is my Province which gives to the Hon. Prime Minister the power and the means of governing.* Had she turned a deaf ear to his voice things would have remained as they were. . . .
>
> "Should Quebec grant its support to one of the parties, that party can maintain itself in power. Should it withdraw its support the reverse happens. This is precisely what we have just witnessed to the astonishment and joy of the whole country."

In other words, the interests which dominate Quebec, Mr. Gagnon blithely boasts, are the ruling force in the new Parliament. Farmers in Western Canada who failed to support their own representatives on July 28th will derive little satisfaction from the outcome. Not until the farmers of other Provinces are prepared to send reinforcements to the group from Alberta, can they end the dominance of sectional interests in the political and economic life of the Dominion.

* * *

Dr. F. W. Gershaw, M.P. for Medicine Hat, was one of the 23 members of the House of Commons who voted for the U.F.A.-Labor amendment to the tariff bill at the special session of Parliament.

* * *

The condition of agriculture is more serious today than at any previous time in the history of Western Canada. In the early years of the century when prices of the chief farm products were little lower than they are today, the prices of machinery and of all farm necessities were approximately half present prices. The effect of the tariff increases is to keep prices of such industrial goods out of line with those of farm products. Even if the prices of the goods which have been protected by almost prohibitive tariff rates under the new legislation should not increase, the fact remains that they are maintained when a reduction is long overdue.

* * *

ALBERTA TAKES CONTROL OF RESOURCES

With total lack of ceremony resources worth untold millions were turned over to the control of the Province of Alberta today, marking the culmination of negotiations which will reflect lasting credit upon Premier Brownlee and his administration. The new portfolio of lands and mines which has been taken by Hon. R. G. Reid, will be one of outstanding importance. The Minister in charge combines Scottish caution with a progressive outlook and proved administrative capacity.

* * *

THE CO-OPERATIVE PATH

When the Western members, Garland, Spencer, Woodsworth and Irvine, speak of the co-operative path as the only way out of the unemployment maze, there is very little approval expressed on either side of the House. Neither of the orthodox parties know of any way out, although Mr. Bennett has pledged himself to end unemployment. The small band of independent members, with vision beyond party politics, have done well to put themselves on record before the end of this emergency session.—(*Ottawa Citizen*).

Alberta Comes Into Possession of Her Heritage

Natural Resources Transferred from Dominion to Province Today—Hon. R. G. Reid Heads New Department of Lands and Mines—New Era Begins for Alberta

October 1, 1930, will be a memorable day in the history of the Province of Alberta, as Alberta today acquires its Natural Resources.

By the Alberta Act under which the Province was formed in 1905 control over the Provincial domain remained with the Dominion of Canada. At that time strenuous objection was taken by various public men to the retention of the Resources by the Dominion and constant pressure has been exercised in the interim until the Dominion finally agreed to place Alberta on an equal status with the other Provinces of Canada.

Under the Alberta Act the Dominion retained the public lands and subsidy in lieu of lands was paid to the Province based on the population from year to year on the following basis:

Population	Amt. of Subsidy
250,000 to [illegible]	$ 375,000
400,000 to 800,000	562,500
800,000 to 1,200,000	750,000
and thereafter the sum of	1,125,000

Proposal of 1913

On December 22, 1913, Premiers Scott, Sifton and Norris of the Prairie Provinces submitted the following proposal: "that the financial terms already arranged by the Provinces and the Dominion as compensation for lands should stand as compensation for lands already alienated for the general benefit of Canada," and subsequently urged in its favor two fundamental principles already conceded (a) the right of the Provinces to the public domain (b) their right to compensation for such portions of the same as had been alienated for the general benefit of Canada. Their proposals were not accepted by the Dominion Government.

The last report of the Department of the Interior shows that 13,035,595 acres of land in Alberta have been granted to railway companies; in addition, the area granted to the Hudson Bay Company amounts to 2,402,300 acres. The Canadian Pacific Railway Company still holds in this Province over 2,000,000 acres of agricultural land having a value of over $20,000,000, which gives some indication of the contribution that Alberta has made to the building of that transcontinental railway. In coal lands 3,000,000 acres were transferred to the C.P.R. in fee simple, turning in a substantial yearly revenue to that Company.

In 1920 the Western Provinces requested the transfer of the Resources with compensation for the Resources alienated for Dominion purposes. The Dominion Government suggested that the Provinces should abandon the claim to the subsidy in lieu of lands and the negotiations came to nothing.

In 1922 the Dominion Government suggested that the Western Provinces should, upon receiving the transfer of their Natural Resources, surrender the subsidy paid in lieu of lands and suggested the possibility of an accounting between the Dominion and the Provinces as to lands alienated by the Dominion Government.

Further negotiations took place between the period 1922 and 1929 and on December 14, 1929, the agreement under which the transfer is now taking place was ratified and signed by the Provinces and the Dominion.

Terms of Final Agreement

Under the final agreement the Province will receive all the unalienated lands together with lands in forest reserves and such portion of Dominion parks as the Dominion Government may declare to be not required for park purposes. In addition, the Province will receive in perpetuity the subsidy provided for in the Alberta Act, which will amount to $1,125,000.00 per annum as soon as the population reaches 1,200,000.

Claims of the Province with respect to the administration and control of its Natural Resources as from its entrance into Confederation in 1905 are to be submitted to arbitration. A commission has been appointed and will report in due course to the Parliament of Canada and to the Legislature of Alberta as to its findings.

HEADS NEW DEPARTMENT

HON. R. G. REID

Provincial Treasurer and Minister of Municipal Affairs, today took over the important new Department of Lands and Mines which has been created by the Alberta Government. Premier Brownlee has announced that a reorganization of the Cabinet will follow soon.

The total land area of Alberta is, approximately, 160,592,000 acres, of which 97,123,000 acres are regarded as possible farm lands. Of these lands, 37,869,701 acres have been surveyed.

The total amount of lands which will be transferred to the Province will be as follows:

	Acres
Surveyed land not disposed of	13,417,060
Land subject to timber and grazing leases	1,189,790
Land not surveyed, estimated as possible farm land	9,232,200
Land unsurveyed and not regarded as possible farm land	63,469,000
Total	88,303,049

In addition to the foregoing the Province gets the benefit of the mines and minerals in the Province now vested in the Dominion, including the future benefit of all subsisting leases.

The extent of the coal reserves in Alberta is known to be enormous, and to date the coal deposits have been worked to the extent necessary to meet the requirements of available customers. So far, coal production in Alberta is in its infancy. With the development of industry in the Province and the development of marketing opportunities, the demand for Alberta coal has shown to date a steady increase, and it is not unreasonable to expect that within the next decade the output from the Alberta coal fields will be greatly increased and that the royalty revenue receivable by the Province will show a similar increment.

The gas fields of the Province are being rapidly exploited, and are now producing a large amount of natural gas. Incidental to the gas production a substantial amount of naptha is being obtained, and drilling in various parts of the Province indicates the possibility of obtaining crude oil.

Revenue arising from royalties for gas and oil wells should increase as production increases.

The other mineral resources of the Province include deposits of iron, lead, zinc, copper, silver, gold, bitumen, salt and many others, which have not so far been developed; intensive prospecting is now going on in respect to many of them, and the near future will probably find many of these dormant sources of wealth being developed with profit to the owners and to the Province.

The total revenue to the Dominion Government from the Natural Resources of Alberta in 1928 was, approximately, $2,200,000.00 and the expenditure in connection with administration about $1,750,000.00. Although the year 1928 showed much heavier revenues than any previous year, it is to be expected that the administration of the Resources by the Province will result in a yearly profit to the Province. In addition, we shall be able to control land settlement. In the past settlers have been allowed to homestead in outlying areas and the Province has been forced to provide schools, roads, bridges, telephones, health services, on a large scale without being able in any way to dictate where people should settle. It will readily be seen, therefore, that the control of settlement means a great deal to Alberta in controlling expenditure along these lines.

Dominion Administration Expensive

The administration of the public domain from Ottawa has been an expensive form of administration in that the various Dominion offices in Alberta have been principally reporting centres, the final decision on most matters being vested at headquarters. In the past practically all the records kept in Alberta have been duplicated at Ottawa and to quote one example only, it is estimated that there are in Ottawa at least one and one-half million files dealing with Alberta Resources. The saving to the Province by eliminating this duplication of work will be considerable.

Men Selected for Important Posts

Under the proposed scheme of administration the various local offices will be largely self-contained with a minimum staff at headquarters in Edmonton. Among those selected for important posts are the undermentioned:

Director of Lands—John Harvie.
Director of Forestry—T. F. Blefgen.
Director of Fisheries—R. T. Rodd.
Edmonton Agent—J. W. Stafford.
Calgary Agent—M. Gossip.
Grand Prairie Agent—J. J. E. Clarke.
Peace River Agent—R. Cruikshank.
Lethbridge Agent—E. F. Layton.

John Harvie.—Mr. Harvie comes to Alberta from Ottawa from the position of Controller of Ordinance Admiralty and public lands. He is an old Albertan, as he came to Lethbridge in 1904 with his parents who have farmed in the Turin district since that date. Mr. Harvie entered the Lethbridge land office as a junior in 1905. In 1910 he was transferred to Medicine Hat as assistant agent, and in 1917 to Ottawa to the Deputy Minister's office. In 1928 he was appointed to the position he has just relinquished. In view of Mr. Harvie's experience locally as well as in Ottawa he is eminently fitted for the position to which he has been appointed. In Ottawa he was regarded as a man of outstanding ability.

T. F. Blefgen.—Mr. Blefgen has been in the Forestry Service for approximately 20 years. As a result of this experience he has acquired familiarity with all branches of the service and with the protection and administrative work now coming under Provincial jurisdiction. Before entering the Forestry Service he was employed by a lumber company in the Crow's Nest Pass, and is thoroughly familiar with all phases of lumbering activities including logging, scaling and sawmill work. On entering the Forestry Service he became a forest ranger and later was made Deputy Supervisor in the Crow's Nest forest. He served overseas and on demobilization returned to construction work on the Lesser Slave, shortly after becoming Forestry Supervisor of that reserve. In 1927 he was promoted to be chief of forestry protection and operation with headquarters in Calgary. He was considered as one of the outstanding men in the Dominion service, and comes to the Province with a splendid reputation.

R. T. Rodd.—Mr. Rodd is well-known in Alberta as Supervisor of Fisheries in the Province. He was born in Prince Edward Island and since 1907 has been engaged on fisheries work with the exception of two years spent overseas. Mr. Rodd is very highly regarded by all with whom he has come in contact, and is considered to be the most capable man in the Province to take charge of the position for which he has been selected as Director of Fisheries.

J. W. Stafford.—Mr. Stafford is being appointed to the position of agent in the Edmonton Land Office. He was born in Nova Scotia but moved to Lethbridge with his parents in the early 80's and entered the Lethbridge Land Office in 1903 and was appointed agent in 1907. In 1916 he was transferred to Ottawa and was appointed to his present position, Assistant Controller of School Lands, in 1919. He is highly regarded in official circles in Ottawa and is well fitted for the position to which he has been appointed.

M. Gossip.—Mr. Gossip is at present Assistan Agent of the Lands Office in Calgary and is being promoted to agent. He has been on the staff of the Calgary Land Office for many years and is considered a capable and competent official.

Messrs. Layton, Clarke and Cruikshank—Messrs. Layton, Clarke and Cruikshank have been appointed to the Grand Prairie and Peace River agencies, respectively. Both have spent many years in the Dominion service, and have been selected as officials capable of handling in an efficient manner the duties with which they will now be charged.

Taking over of the resources opens up a new era in the Province of Alberta. With complete jurisdiction over the lands, forests, minerals, fisheries, and water power, Alberta may now face its future with the full knowledge and confidence that these resources will be developed by the Government in such a manner as will inure to the general benefit of the people as a whole.

The Future of Western Agriculture

A Radio Address by Hon. George Hoadley, Minister of Agriculture for Alberta

I am pleased tonight to have the opportunity of discussing with those who are "listening in" some of the problems which I think are pertinent to the future advancement of the Province of Alberta. We have arrived at a time when it is well that all those interested in our welfare should give serious consideration to some of the problems immediately confronting us.

Being essentially an agricultural country, it is natural that so many of our problems should revolve around the production and marketing of agricultural commodities. We have demonstrated time and again that we are able to produce grain and live stock of a quality which will compare favorably with that produced in any other part of the world.

For some years past our attention has been devoted, to a very large extent, to the production of grain in large quantities. This is natural because of the fact that our virgin soils will produce large yields—given reasonably favorable growing conditions. Furthermore, in this Province, we have not been troubled, to any great extent, with insect or plant disease pests. The weed nuisance and soil drifting are of comparatively recent origin. Some of these difficulties are now pressing upon us. These things, in addition to the recent drop in the price of wheat and other grains, and the possibility of greater production of these grains coming from newly cultivated areas in other countries as well as our own, have forced us all to face the problem of what is the wisest course to pursue in our future farming operations, and we naturally turn to the live stock industry as a means of solving our present problem.

A General Tendency

It is encouraging to note that on every hand farmers show unmistakable evidence of a desire to increase their live stock holdings and to enlarge practically all branches of live stock production on the farms. To me this is a particularly healthy sign, and, if continued, I am bound to believe, will result in greater prosperity for our people and a greater security and permanency to our agriculture. At this point then I want to outline my views with respect to the live stock situation as I see it. If the opinion that is fairly generally expressed and believed should prove correct, that lower prices will likely prevail for some time, then in all likelihood it will be more profitable to market this grain through the medium of live stock than by selling it as a raw product.

I do not wish it to be understood that I am in any way condemning the growing of wheat in this country, nor am I discouraging the production of coarse grains. Any country which is as well adapted to the production of wheat and coarse grain as is the Province of Alberta would sacrifice much by radically changing the system which has been in effect, and by endeavoring to turn over too rapidly and in too extensive a way to live stock production, although this is practically impossible because of the limited amount of live stock, dairy and beef, available for those who desire to enter into the live stock business. In the past, the Department of Agriculture has been a strong and persistent advocate of a system of balanced farming, in which grain production would have a place and where a substantial part of the revenue of practically every farm would be derived from the production of live stock and live stock products, and we now wish to re-affirm our position.

Problem Mainly One of Marketing

As mentioned previously, our Province—and indeed the whole of Canada, for many years must continue to be primarily an agricultural country, and by reason of the facts of nature we must continue to produce an enormous surplus of agricultural products over and above that which we can consume within our own boundaries. Our great problem then is—not so much one of production as that of marketing. Ordinarily these two great factors must go hand in hand, neither one to be neglected at the expense of the other. We are lying close beside a great industrial country. The activities of the United States are overwhelmingly industrial, and while this should be our natural market for all kinds of agricultural produce, the tariff erected against many of these exports is now almost prohibitive, and, consequently, we must look elsewhere for an outlet for our surplus. Our outlet naturally is to Great Britain, the greatest food-purchasing nation in the world, and we are told on reliable authority that every farm commodity that we have can be sold in this market; provided, of course, that the quality and prices are in keeping with those of similar products from other countries, and provided further that there is an adequate and steady supply forthcoming at all times.

It would appear that there is a sentiment in the Old Country at the present time, especially favorable to supplies of food products from within the Empire. The efforts of the British Government to promote this sentiment through the Imperial Economic Committee and the Empire Marketing Board are bearing fruit, and there is unmistakable evidence that Canada appears to have a very special opportunity at the present time. The approaching Imperial Economic Conference will doubtless be productive of far-reaching results, and it seems to me that it is well that the farmers of this country should be aware of the fact that a great opportunity is now at our door,

(Continued on page 17)

Co-operation and Public Control of Credit Provide Only Solution of Our Problems

U.F.A.-Labor Amendment to Tariff Bill Receives 23 Votes in House of Commons at Special Session—The Extreme Agricultural Depression

The emergency session of the House of Commons, which adjourned on September 22nd, voted $20,000,000 for unemployment relief, to be expended chiefly in the construction of public works. The tariff was increased on 130 different items, including many classes of farm machinery, iron and steel goods, cotton and woollen textiles, butter and fresh meats. The Customs Act was amended, also, giving the Minister power to fix valuations for duty of imported goods.

On September 17th the Leader of the Opposition, Mr. Mackenzie King, moved an amendment to the Tariff Bill regretting that the Government had brought in the bill under circumstances which prevented "this House and the country from securing adequate information regarding the proposals and prevent proper Parliamentary discussion of them" and expressing the opinion that the increases would not end unemployment but increase the cost of living and of production in the primary industries. To this a sub-amendment was moved by E. J. Garland for the U.F.A., and seconded by J. S. Woodsworth, leader of the Labor group, as follows:

> Whereas this session of Parliament has been called for the purpose of dealing with unemployment;
>
> And whereas there also exists an extreme agricultural depression largely due to our inability to sell our wheat and other agricultural products at profitable prices, thereby contributing to unemployment;
>
> And whereas the Government has introduced as a remedy for the existing economic depression a steeply graded increase in our tariff schedules;
>
> While this House welcomes the assurance of the Prime Minister that prices will not be raised, this House is not convinced that any adequate means of enforcement is provided.
>
> Further, this House regrets that there is no definite provision for safeguarding the standards of labor.
>
> This House is of the opinion that the proposals of the Government do not constitute a permanent or general cure for unemployment.
>
> In particular they will not enable us to secure markets for our agricultural products.
>
> In general this House is further of the opinion that a solution of our problems can be found only by the adoption of co-operative principles in production and distribution; and by the public control of credit.

The following members supported the U.F.A.-Labor sub-amendment: Bourassa, Bradette, Campbell, Carmichael, Coote, Gardiner, Garland (Bow River), Gershaw, Hanson (Skeena), Heaps, Irvine, Kennedy (Peace River), Lucas, Luchkovich, MacInnis, Munn, Neill, Reid, Speakman, Spencer, Vallance, Weir (Macdonald), Woodsworth.

We print below a number of extracts from speeches of U.F.A. members in the debates of the special session.

Gardiner on Effects on Agriculture

Mr. Robert Gardiner (Acadia): Instead of the proposals offered in this budget assisting agriculture, they are going to place a greater burden upon the farmers even though the Prime Minister and his colleagues have made the promise that they will see to it that the price levels are not increased because of these increased duties. I believe that they have tackled a most difficult problem, and one which will prove to be the most difficult ever attempted to be solved by any government.

Let me emphasize one point which has been brought out in this discussion. When the price levels of agricultural products are taken into consideration along with the price levels obtaining for the commodities required by the farmer, it will be seen that instead of prices being stabilized, there should be a tremendous reduction. I maintain that the labor of the farmer is just as important as is the labor of any other class of producer, and I will not take a back seat to any class of producer. If you take the price levels and the labor content in manufactured goods and compare them with the price levels of agricultural products, taking into consideration the labor content in those agricultural products, I am satisfied that you will find that the farmers to-day are contributing about three hours of labor for every hour of labor they secure in return in manufactured goods. That is the trouble with agriculture; we have too great a disproportion of time element entering into the production of these goods; and until that time element is made more equal there will be no hope for agriculture. But what will be the result of these schedules which the government has brought before the house and which they expect to have passed within two or three days? They are increasing the disparity of the labor time included in manufactured goods as against the time element in connection with agricultural products. Although this session has been called primarily for the purpose of dealing with unemployment, these increased duties *merely ask the farmers of this country to accept the burden of solving that problem.*

Increases on Farm Implements

Let us look at item 409b, reading as follows:

"Cultivators, harrows, seed-drills, horse-rakes, horse-hoes, scufflers, manure spreaders, garden seeders, weeders, and complete parts of all the foregoing."

This item covers a list of agricultural implements which every farmer must have. Under the old tariff these goods were admitted free under the British preferential rate, and this government has had the irony to allow them still to come in free under that British preference, knowing that none of these goods come from Great Britain. When we come to the intermediate schedule, we find that the old rate was 7½ per cent, but it has been raised to 15 per cent; under the general tariff the old rate was 7½ per cent, but this government has had the audacity to increase that to 25 per cent.

Item 409c reads as follows:

"Plows, farm, field, lawn or garden rollers and packers; complete parts of all the foregoing."

In this instance the rate under the general tariff has been raised from 10 to 25 per cent. Then item 409d, which reads:

"Mowing machines, harvesters, either self-binding or without binders, binding attachments, reapers, harvesters in combination with threshing machine separators, including the motive power incorporated therein, and complete parts of all the foregoing."

This item carried a rate of 6 per cent, but it has been raised to 25 per cent.

409f, which reads:

"Hay loaders, hay tedders, potato planters, potato diggers, fodder or feed cutters, ensilage cutters, grain crushers and grain or hay grinders for farm purposes only, post hole diggers, snaths, stumping machines and all other agricultural implements or agricultural machinery, n. o. p., and complete parts of all the foregoing."

This item has been raised from 10 to 26 per cent, and so the list goes on.

Then we come to a very strange provision contained in the schedules, dealing with internal combustion engines. This provision reads as follows:

"The governor in council may by order in council direct that there be substituted for tariff item 409m in schedule A of the customs tariff, 1907, and the several rates of duties of customs set opposite said item in schedule A, the following:

"Internal combustion traction engines for farm purposes, valued at not more than fourteen hundred dollars each; traction attachments designed and imported to be combined with automobiles in Canada for use as traction engines for farm purposes; and complete parts of all the foregoing."

The duty under the general tariff has been raised to 25 per cent.

Portable engines have been raised from 15 to 25 per cent.; washing machines from 25 to 35 per cent; traction engines and complete parts thereof, from 15 to 25 per cent., and so on. I believe I have given enough of these items to show that in considering the new duties very little consideration has been given to agriculture. In view of the fact that we are forced to sell our surplus products on the markets of the world, the cost of agricultural implements is very important. This is important not only to the farmer, but to Canada as a whole because when agriculture is not in a flourishing condition it is impossible for any other class in this country to have any great prosperity.

I would call attention to a situation which has developed recently and which in my judgment is the real reason for this session being called. We had a considerable deflation in 1920 and up to 1924, but we have never had such a stock market inflation as occurred during 1928 and 1929. Let us consider the different companies who are securing higher prosection under these schedules. From the year 1926 until the time of the extreme deflation in 1929, most of those large companies were reorganizing, their share capital was being increased and not one dollar was being put in. All that was being done was to water the stock. What is the situation to-day? When the deflation took place, these watered stocks had no value, and they are to-day in the treasuries of those companies or in the hands of brokers. This legislation is simply to prop up those watered stocks and put some value into them. That is the real reason for the present proposed increases in the tariff schedules. It is because it is the purpose of the government to put value into these shares in order to please the big interests, the banks, the mortgage companies, and the financial interests that are controlling them, that we are to-day considering these tremendous increases.

Spencer on Tariff Changes

H. E. Spencer, M.P., on September 20th, spoke in part as follows:

It is very regrettable, Mr. Chairman, that we have such a short time to discuss such an important subject as is now before the House. It is only since these last tariff changes have been placed before the country that the people across Canada are beginning to realize the impossibility in most cases of regulating prices to the consumer. I wish the Government every success in their effort to regulate the price which the manufacturer charges, but after that has been done there is no guarantee that the consumers will not have to pay enhanced prices because of the tariff changes that are now being made.

With respect to the very high increases under the general tariff, particularly against American goods, I would refer for a moment to the very large amount of agricultural implements which have been bought by the farmers of this country from the United States. Anybody who is in the business of agriculture knows that some of our most up-to-date implements are made in the United States, and I would like to know what is going to be the effect of these tariff changes when repairs are brought in for those implements. These implements should last ten years, but repairs are sometimes necessary, and as the tariff on agricultural implements coming in from the United States has been greatly increased, I presume that the same increase will apply to the repairs that are required for them. That will only make it the more difficult for the farmers who have bought these implements, and contributed to the revenues of the country in doing so.

High Cost of Farming Operations

I do not wish to take up the time of the House because it is limited. The cause of agriculture, I think, has been very well put forward by many hon. gentlemen who have preceded me. We appreciate that we are running the business of agriculture today at an enormous cost. Farming is becoming more and more a question of finance every day. When it comes to buying farm implements, whether they are made in Canada or elsewhere, the prices are about the same, and we are guided in our choice by the quality of the machinery and its fitness for the purpose. We are up against the very high cost of conducting agricultural operations today and the very low profits to be obtained from our

(Continued on page [illegible])

Provincial Conferences Consider Plans for Farm Relief

At a meeting of the U.F.A. Executive on September 18th the following resolution was adopted:

Whereas, the Executive Committee of the United Farmers of Alberta understand that the Provincial Government contemplates calling a Conference for relief measures with regard to relief for agriculture, and

Whereas, the Executive Committee is convinced that such a Conference is absolutely necessary in order that measures for relief may be considered;

Therefore, the Executive urgently request the Government to call such Conference at the earliest possible date; and further request that in the meantime the Provincial Government do its utmost to arrange free transportation for feed and seed, and use its utmost influence to prevent undue pressure being brought to bear on farmers by their creditors; and further that arrangements be made for other necessary relief during the winter.

Plans for the relief of Alberta farmers during the winter are now being prepared by the Provincial Government, according to an announcement made by Premier Brownlee last week, when conferences were held in Calgary between the Government and the banks and livestock men, while conferences with representatives of automobile finance corporations, implement companies, mortgage companies are to be held. The revision of the Debt Adjustment Act at an early date is to be undertaken.

"We take the stand that with present existing conditions it is more or less up to those interests to do what they can to see that the Alberta farmer is allowed to live during the coming winter," stated the Premier in a press interview. "We certainly hope that they will agree with us that we, as a Government, want our present citizens to remain here if at all possible. Compromises will undoubtedly have to be made to meet the temporary condition."

Four representatives from Alberta, including Hon. O. L. McPherson and Hon. George Hoadley, will attend a conference in Ottawa this week with the Dominion Government, with regard to unemployment and the plight of the farmers.

Seizures of Goods by Creditors

Provisions by Law for Protection of Debtors from Untimely Sales

There is in force in the Province of Alberta an act known as "The Extra Judicial Seizures Act," the purpose of which is to protect debtors from forced and untimely sales of their goods seized under legal process by their creditors. The act is only available to a debtor if he complies with its provisions. It requires a creditor, when seizing the goods, to leave with the debtor or some adult person or, in the absence of both, to nail on the goods seized, a notice of seizure of goods together with a notice of objection to removal of goods.

The notice of seizure of goods is intended to inform the debtor that his goods have been seized, but that he may object to the removal of the property seized if he chooses. This objection the debtor makes by sending to the clerk of the district court of the judicial district in which the seized goods are situate, a notice in the form which the bailiff leaves with him or with the goods, saying that the debtor objects to the removal and disposal of the goods mentioned in the notice of seizure of goods made by a certain creditor whose name should be inserted in the objection.

Inquiry by Judge

This notice must be mailed or delivered to the clerk of the district court of the judicial district in which the seized goods are situate so that he will have it within fourteen days after the seizure is made. *If such a notice is sent to the clerk, the creditor cannot remove or sell the goods without the whole of the facts connected with the indebtedness and the seizure being investigated by a judge.*

It is always well to state in the notice of objection to removal of goods that you desire an opportunity of being heard on the application for leave to remove and sell the goods. This will result in the judge directing the creditor to serve you with notice of his application, and thus enable you to appear before the judge and state what your position is.

The judge has power under the act to cause the creditor to release the seizure, to make him take the goods in satisfaction of the claim, postpone the sale on terms that the debtor will pay in instalments or give security.

If you fail to send in this notice of objection to removal of goods, the creditor is at liberty to remove and sell them upon the expiration of fourteen days following the seizure. If, therefore, you have goods seized by any creditor, send the clerk of the district court where the goods are located a notice that you object to the removal and sale of the goods seized, explaining that you want to place your position before the judge. See that this notice is mailed to the clerk so that he will get it within fourteen days following the seizure. Then appear at the time stated in the notice which you will receive from the court.

The act is designed to help you to help yourself. It is not automatic. You have to use it.

"Everybody lost the war and nobody won it."—Dr. N. M. Butler.

NO ONE IDEAL.

"There is no one ideal of conduct, no one ideal of artistic achievement, no one ideal of thinking. All systems which deny the fundamental diversity of men—a legal code, canons of criticism—are essentially unjust and misleading. Universal understanding and universal sympathy are impossible. To be true to oneself is the aim to which every man should aspire, and for the rest—tolerance."—J. W. N. Sullivan, in "Aspects of Science."

News from Alberta Wheat Pool Head Office

Information for Members and Locals Issued by the Department of Education and Publicity of the Alberta Wheat Pool

Expanding Wheat Acreage—Lower Prices

Is Forecast of U. S. Department of Agriculture

An intensive study of the world wheat situation has been made by the bureau of economics division of the United States Department of Agriculture. The conclusion reached is that the world wheat prices during the next seven years will average appreciably lower than in the past seven years. From July 1, 1923, to July 1, 1930, the price of No. 2 hard winter wheat at Kansas City has averaged $1.29.

The bureau suggests that low wheat prices will cause a contraction of acreage in most parts of the world, but forecasts that expansion of wheat acreage is likely to continue in certain countries even with a lower price level.

42 Million Acres Expansion

It is pointed out that wheat acreage has been expanding rapidly in United States, Canada, Argentina and Australia. From 1924 to 1929 the wheat acreage in the U.S. southwest increased by 4,000,000 acres, while during the same five-year period the increased acreage sown to wheat in Canada, Australia and Argentina was 10,000,000—from 49,000,000 to 59,000,000 acres. From 1910 to 1929 the increase in acreage in the southwestern States, Canada, Australia and Argentina has been 42,000,000 acres.

The expansion of the past few years had been made possible chiefly by improvement in equipment, new wheat varieties and improved cultivation practices, particularly in the regions of scanty rainfall. It has been made possible by large-scale, lower-cost methods of raising wheat on lands hitherto regarded as unsuitable for wheat production. Large areas of this land are still available for wheat production at comparatively low costs, in important surplus producing countries.

Russia's Position

Then the question of wheat production in Russia is bound to exert tremendously important influence in world markets. In the five crop years 1909-13 Russia's wheat exports averaged 164 million bushels a year. Since the war her wheat exports have been negligible, but within the next ten years Russia is liable to regain the export field in a large way. The Soviet Government is making great efforts to introduce machinery and to improve methods of growing wheat. Just now it is hard to forecast what the results of the collective farming system being introduced in that country will be, but certainly the prospects are for considerably enlarged production.

Severe Competition

Broadly viewed, the bureau states, the outlook is for severe competition in the wheat export trade. The exportable surpluses of Canada, Argentina, Australia and the Balkan countries are tending upward, and it is altogether likely that this trend will continue. The world demand for wheat will increase at a slower rate in the next few years than in the past because population is increasing at a retarded rate. Per capita consumption of wheat products is much lower than before the war and shows no tendency to increase.

The conclusion reached by the U.S. bureau of agricultural economics is that farmers should seriously consider whether their land, their farm organization and their farm practices are suitable for wheat production under these prospective conditions. Adjustments should be made not so much in view of the experience of the past few years as in view of the prospects of several years ahead. In some areas a portion of the wheat acreage may well be devoted to other crops or livestock. Shifts, however, should be made only after careful study of the prospects for profitable returns. In the aggregate these shifts should not go so far as to produce burdensome surpluses of other commodities.

DEFEAT OR SUCCESS

C. F. Haley, of Marley, Ill., U.S.A., writes: "Am much pleased to get the circulars (one from H. W. Wood and one from R. D. Purdy) explaining in full the present conditions of the Wheat Pool, and am very much pleased with their stand in the matter. I, personally, recommend that *every member of the Pool stick like a tick on a dog*, and do all possible to get new members into it. It means defeat or success to the farmer, and the eyes of the U.S. farmers are watching the Canadian Pool with much interest. The good part of getting a message from a man like H. W. Wood is we know we *have gotten the truth*. Let us stay with the Pool till the hot place freezes over, and then run it on the ice. Let's show the world what we're made of."

Trying Year for Grain Companies

Winnipeg Free Press.—How trying a period the past year has been for companies engaged in the grain business is very apparent from the sharp drop in operating earnings shown in the annual statement for the fiscal year ended July 31, just issued by the Reliance Grain and constituent companies. The year, the president, Sidney T. Smith, states, in his remarks to shareholders, has been one of the most difficult ever experienced, for not only did the company have to contend with nervous and erratic markets and a general absence of export demand, but the volume of handling, particularly in the company's country elevators, was too small to make even overhead expenses.

Operating profit for the year, it is shown, was $110,131 against a like item the preceding year of $1,049,935. Bond interest absorbed $118,609 leaving a net loss on the year of $8,478 against a net profit in the preceding report of $640,787 the former figure being before depreciation or income tax. Payment of preferred dividends at $130,000 reduced surplus accordingly by $138,478, leaving a net profit and loss balance to be carried forward of $890,909. Working capital in the current report shows a reduction of about a quarter million at $1,095,322, against $1,354,670 in the preceding report. Total assets are shown at $9,497,823 against $10,537,098 on a like comparison. A sharp expansion in bank loans features the liability side of the balance sheet, $2,525,595, comparing with $620,015 in the preceding report.

False Telegram to Hurt Pool

On Wednesday, September 23rd, the Canadian Pacific Telegraph at Winnipeg accepted two messages over the telephone shortly after seven o'clock in the morning. These telegraph messages were sent to the principal exchanges on the continent and stated that the Canadian Wheat Pools were in a shaky financial position and would be taken over by the Provincial Governments. The party telephoning gave the sender's name as James Stewart for one message and James Stewart & Company for the other message. The messages were sent to the Chicago Board of Trade, New York Produce Exchange, Montreal Board of Trade and Liverpool Corn Exchange.

The telegraph message created considerable excitement throughout the world and immediately resulted in a quick drop in the market price of wheat for grains. Immediate denials were made by Premier Bracken of Manitoba, the Wheat Pool, and the banks, but of course the damage was already done.

James Stewart stated that no one in his employ nor himself telephoned the message, nor has he any knowledge of who might have done so.

I'm Gonna Try!

I'm gonna try to play the game,
And play it hard and play it fair;
I may not win but just the same
I'm gonna try to do my share.
I may not always meet the test
As well as some more clever guy,
But while my heart beats in my chest
I'm gonna try.

I'm gonna try to stand the gaff
Yet keep my nerve; I'm gonna seek
To love and work and play and laugh;
I'm gonna struggle to be kind,
And not grow hard of face and eye.
I'll flop at times, but never mind—
I'm gonna try.

I'm gonna try to be a friend
That folks can trust, and who they know
Will be the same way to the end,
Whether the luck runs high or low;
I'll hitch my wagon to a star
And set my goal up in the sky,
And though I may not get that far,
I'm gonna try.

—*Selected.*

Wheat Pool Meetings

The following list of meetings will be held by Louis Normandeau, field service man, assisted by George Bennett, director, J. P. Watson and W. F. Grafton, field service men.

Grosmont, October 14, 8 p.m.—L. Normandeau and W. F. Grafton.

Athabasca, October 15, 8 p.m.—L. Normandeau and W. F. Grafton.

Colinton, October 16, 2 p.m.—L. Normandeau and W. F. Grafton.

Colinton (Atlanta School), October 16, 8 p.m.—L. Normandeau and W. F. Grafton.

Boyle, October 17, 2 p.m.—L. Normandeau and W. F. Grafton.

Donatville, October 17, 8 p.m.—L. Normandeau and W. F. Grafton.

Plamondon, October 18, 8 p.m.—L. Normandeau and W. F. Grafton.

Egg Lake, October 20, 2 p.m.—L. Normandeau, and W. F. Grafton.

Dakin and Gourin P.O. (Quebec School), Oct. 20, 8 p.m.—L. Normandeau and W. F. Grafton.

Normandeau, October 21, 8 p.m.—L. Normandeau.

St. Lina, October 22, 8 p.m.—L. Normandeau.

St. Vincent, October 23, 8 p.m.—L. Normandeau.

St. Edouard, October 24, 8 p.m.—L. Normandeau.

Lafond, October 25, 8 p.m.—L. Normandeau.

Ashmont, October 27, 8 p.m.—L. Normandeau and J. P. Watson.

Mallaig, October 28, 2 p.m.—L. Normandeau and J. P. Watson.

Therien, October 28, 8 p.m.—L. Normandeau and J. P. Watson.

Cork (Behil School), October 29, 8 p.m.—L. Normandeau and J. P. Watson.

St. Paul, October 30, 8 p.m.—L. Normandeau, J. P. Watson and Geo. Bennett.

St. Brides, October 31, 8 p.m.—L. Normandeau, J. P. Watson and Geo. Bennett.

Bonnyville, November 1, 8 p.m.—L. Normandeau, J. P. Watson and Geo. Bennett.

Cold Lake, November 2, 8 p.m.—L. Normandeau, J. P. Watson and Geo. Bennett.

Fort Kent, November 3, 2 p.m.—L. Normandeau, J. P. Watson and Geo. Bennett.

Ardmore, November 3, 8 p.m.—L. Normandeau, J. P. Watson and George Bennett.

La Corey, November 4, 8 p.m.—Louis Normandeau.

Beauvais and Duvernay, November 5, 8 p.m.—Louis Normandeau and A. Babiuk.

Companies Sign to Handle Pool Grain

Appended is a list of companies who have signed contracts with the Alberta Wheat Pool to handle Pool wheat in their elevators. The former contract expired September 1, 1930. This list is incomplete and there are a few companies who will undoubtedly sign but have not as yet returned their contracts:

Alberta Pacific Grain Company Limited; Bawlf Grain Co. Ltd.; British American Elevator Co. Ltd.; Canadian Consolidated Grain Co. Ltd.; Federal Grain Limited; Gillespie Grain Co. Ltd.; Grande Prairie Grain Co. Ltd.; Hedley-Shaw Milling Co. Ltd.; Home Grain Co. Ltd.; G. C. Long; Independent Grain Co. Ltd.; Midland-Pacific Grain Corporation Ltd.; Jas. Mohler, Jr.; McCabe Bros. Grain Co. Ltd.; J. G. McGee; National Elevator Co. Ltd.; North-Star Grain Co. Ltd.; Northern Elevator Co. Ltd.; Northern Grain Co. Ltd.; Ogilvie Flour Mills Co. Ltd.; Parrish & Heimbecker Limited; Paterson & Co. Ltd.; Pioneer Grain Co. Ltd.; Robin Hood Mills Ltd.; Searle Grain Co. Ltd.; United Grain Growers Ltd.; Western-Canada Flour Mills Co. Ltd.; Western Grain Co. Ltd.; Ellison Milling & Elevator Co. Ltd.; Province Elevator Co. Ltd.; Lake of the Woods Milling Co.

Alberta Wheat Pool Reduces Salaries

The directors of the Alberta Wheat Pool authorized a reduction of salaries of employees at their regular September meeting. This reduction affects married employees with salaries over $150 per month and single employees with salaries over $100 per month. The directors, as well, have accepted a reduction in their per diem allowance. All employees excepting elevator agents come under this salary reduction.

The Case of Senator Robert Forke

On Friday, September 12th, there appeared in the daily newspapers a Canadian Press dispatch from Ottawa, the substance of which was that Hon. Robert Forke, former Minister of Immigration and now a member of the Senate, had not renewed his contract with the Manitoba Wheat Pool. Mr. Forke is reported by the Canadian Press as saying:

"At the end of the contract period I did not like the statements and actions of some officials of the Pool and some farmers in Saskatchewan who were suggesting an organization which farmers would be forced to join if they did not do so voluntarily. I disagreed with that attitude and that is the only reason why I did not renew my contract. I may say I am a member of the coarse grains pool and my barley and other products go to that Pool; I have simply retained my personal liberty in selling wheat."

The extensive publicity given to the statement of Mr. Forke made it imperative that it be taken notice of by the Manitoba Pool and the President, C. H. Burnell, gave a statement to the press in which after referring to Mr. Forke's statement he said:

"This is an amazing statement for a man in the exalted position occupied by Mr. Forke to make. Mr. Forke is still a member of the Manitoba Wheat Pool-

(Continued on p. 20, col. 3)

International Economists Discuss World Agricultural Depression

The causes of the world-wide agricultural depression and its probable duration were the chief topics of discussion at some of the sessions of the International Conference of Agricultural Economists at Cornell University.

Dr. Max Sering, agricultural economist of Germany, declared that France is the only European country which is not suffering from agricultural and industrial depression. He said that the three main causes of the present troubles in Germany are (1) the shifting of capital from Europe to the newer countries of the western hemisphere; (2) the erection of new tariff barriers by newly formed nations in Europe; (3) the unrest of Asiatic peoples and the growth of an emancipation sentiment on their part.

"The cause of the grave agricultural depression," he said, "lies in the coincidence of great technical advances with consequent increase in production, and a lowering of purchasing power in industrial Europe, caused by other than economic reasons." He ascribed some of the depression in central Europe to the costs of war reparations.

Prices Falling for Years

R. R. Enfield, of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, of London, England, speaking on the depression in England, said that "prices had been falling there for ten years, particularly in cereals; farmers, with lower returns, have had to pay double for wages of farm laborers; and they have had to reduce plowed land in favor of pasture for cattle, because that saved labor." The farmers' greatest need in Britain today, he said, is that downward prices should cease. He was hopeful that this will occur and that farmers may face the future with more confidence.

Recovery Will Take Years

Dr. G. F. Warren, of Cornell University, expressed the opinion that "the depression will last as long as material deflation continues, and for a number of years after. If deflation should discontinue now, the increased efficiency in farming, increased efficiency in handling products, and the infinite number of adjustments in other prices might be expected to end the agricultural depression in ten years or less. I believe, however, that prices will continue to decline to the pre-war level and probably they will go below that level. When the decline stops, several years will be necessary to overcome the agricultural depression."

Reduce Costs

Dr. Warren said that "the individual farmer should anticipate still lower prices, and be careful about long-time debts, except for things that are below pre-war prices. He must reduce costs of production. He should not buy land nor work land that does not produce a high output for each hour of labor. He should make labor-saving plans of operation. His business should be large enough to fully employ all his time and that of his labor. He should obtain high crop yields by using fertilizers which are cheap, and by discontinuing to work land that does not give high yields."

Among the countries and administrations represented by speakers on the program are: England, Germany, Canada, Finland, Scotland, Japan, China, Russia, Philippines, Union of South Africa, Poland, Australia, Mexico, Wales, Bulgaria, New Zealand, Ireland, Denmark, and the United States.

Can Protection Solve the Unemployment Problem?

[illegible] Causes of Economic Depression in Industry and Agriculture Alike Lie Deeper—The Special Session of Canadian Parliament [illegible] Problem

By M. LUCHKOVICH, M.P.

The big issue that sent the Liberal Government down to defeat was undoubtedly unemployment. It is true the Australian Treaty was a considerable factor in the rural districts but in the final analysis the passive stand-pat policy of Mr. King of leaving well enough alone was the chief reason for the overwhelming victory at the polls of the Conservative Party. Mr. King lost because of his more or less strict adherence to the somewhat fatalistic contention that "such conditions as there are in Canada today, are in the largest part owing to world-wide conditions over which no government whatever has any control." Mr. Bennett won because of the confident and optimistic note he struck and the numerous promises he made relative to the solution of this most vexatious unemployment problem.

On July 11th Mr. Bennett is reported as having said:

> "The Conservative party is going to find work for all who are willing to work, or perish in the attempt. It is going to call Parliament at the earliest possible date after July 28th and take such steps as will end this tragic condition of unemployment and bring prosperity to the country as a whole. . . . Mr. King promises consideration of the problem of unemployment; I promise to end unemployment. Which plan do you like best."

Evidently the people of Canada liked Mr. Bennett's plan best, for they gave him a mandate by virtue of a huge majority to implement his promises by whatever legislation he considers most effective in eradicating this great social evil; and in the meantime Mr. King, prompted by his own failure in this respect, warns his successful political foe that before he (Mr. Bennett) is through with the electorate of this Dominion, they will hold him responsible "to a degree which perhaps he has not anticipated for the obligations which he has assumed as a result of the office he now holds." Mr. Bourassa on the other hand takes a similar and yet different attitude.

> "I fully agree," he says, "with the leader of the opposition that it is childish to imagine that this Parliament or any body in the world, even if it be composed of men of genius as these two leaders think they are, could hope to solve in fifteen days a problem which is baffling the statesmen and the economic experts of most countries of the world. . . . For my part, Mr. Speaker, I do not know what I can do but I shall certainly do my best to prevent the Government from fulfilling some of those pledges. A broken pledge is better for the country than redeeming a murderous pledge."

Will Protection Fill the Bill?

In justice, however, to the Prime Minister, I might add that he is not trying to solve the unemployment problem in fifteen days. Parliament has been called to deal with a condition and not a theory; in other words to relieve at least a part of the 200,000 men and women who find themselves without work in Canada. How will he do it? By utilizing the $20,000,000 which Parliament voted today (September 12th) and by amending the Customs Act and the Customs Tariff, which, as has been stated in the speech from the throne, "will do much to meet the unusual conditions which now prevail."

But will protection fill the bill? Mr. Gardiner says it will not. "In free trade Great Britain," he stated, "there is a population of about 45,000,000 with an unemployment list of probably 2,000,000 people; in protectionist United States with a population of 120,000,000 the number of unemployed, as estimated by many who are in a position to know, is between 5,000,000 and 6,000,000. If you work out those figures you will find that the percentage of unemployment in the United States is at least as great if not greater than that in Great Britain. Consequently if the Government are depending upon a change in the customs tariff to meet the present unemployment problem, I am afraid that those who are not working at the present time will be greatly disappointed."

"There is every reason," says the Canadian *Unionist*, "to expect that Mr. Bennett will do his utmost to fulfill his promises to the electors. First he is committed to abolish the distress caused by unemployment, which he suggests can be done by taxing the country into prosperity. So expressed there is no reason to fear that the problem cannot be solved. There is enough wealth in Canada, and a sufficient national income, for everyone to be prosperous. What is wrong, and what causes distress, is that the income is most inequitably distributed. Taxation is a method of taking money from some people's pockets and putting it in other people's. By judicious taxation it is quite feasible to ensure that everyone shall have the necessities of life. But what causes one to question Mr. Bennett's chance in this regard is that he plans to impose his taxes not on the unearned increment of capital but on imports of consumable commodities. Even so, we will not deny that it is possible for protective tariffs to be imposed without raising the cost of living and thus placing the greater burden on those who can least afford it, i.e., making the poor poorer. It might be done, and the mere fact that other countries have tried and failed to do it will not deter Mr. Bennett. He may have a new way of his own; we must watch his attempt with hope and sympathy."

M. LUCHKOVICH, M.P.

It is needless to state that Mr. Bennett's task is a tremendous one, made all the more arduous by virtue of his promises. Faced with the grave responsibilities and grim realities of office on the one hand, and the bogey of pre-election pledges on the other, he nevertheless must somehow do something to justify himself before the Canadian public. But how can he do it?

Origin of Trouble

It is generally recognized that unemployment is not peculiar to Canada alone. "The outstanding fact," writes Mr. Morris Wilson, general manager of the Royal Bank of Canada, "in regard to the recession in Canada is that it is but one manifestation of a depression that is general in all parts of the world. The origin of the trouble was the severe contraction in credit which followed the inflation of 1928 and 1929. During a period of world adjustment, such as that which is now taking place, there can be no substantial recovery in Canada until changed conditions have enabled business to gain momentum in other countries. . . When those forces which make for readjustment have brought about an improvement in world buying power, there will be a resumption of the expansion in Canadian business. The turn for the better can not be long delayed and there is now no less reason to believe in the productivity of Canadian resources than there was during the over-optimistic days of 1929."

According to Mr. Gardiner, depression takes place "because bank credits of every description are being withdrawn. And if the volume of goods in circulation remains the same while bank credits dwindle, we cannot circulate goods and services at the price levels to which we have been accustomed. Therefore the price level of goods and services must come down to the total volume of credit in circulation at that particular time. Under these circumstances, then, we can see how futile it is for any Government to claim that they can do away with unemployment and deal with this question of the prices of products unless they go deeper than merely tinkering with the tariff."

All of which goes to prove that unemployment is a world problem and cannot be solved by a few acts by Parliament or amendments to the customs tariff. While votes and appropriations to alleviate this condition are under the circumstances laudable and justifiable, it must be admitted that a short session of two weeks is too short to discuss this question properly. The enquiry into the causes and remedies thereof cannot be carried far enough and there is not the proper incentive to go beyond the question as ordinarily debated and get down to the root of the whole trouble.

In any case in Parliament as now

concentrated there is too much trading argumentation, manoeuvring for advantage and jockeying for position and too little attention paid to fundamentals. This possibly may be justified on the grounds that legislating is a practical business. If that is so, then I presume that in the future we will have to trust the solution of this most outstanding problem to a better informed and enlightened public opinion which will somehow find adequate reflection in our law-making institutions.

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Alberta Labor Annual

It is impossible to do justice in the space at our disposal to the contents of the Alberta Labor Annual, with which the Alberta Labor News on September 13 celebrated its eleventh year of service to the movement whose organ it is. The Annual is at least equal to the standard of its predecessors—which is to say that its 48 pages contain a variety of articles by men and women distinguished in their own fields which should be read by every citizen of Alberta who is desirous of keeping in touch with what moves in the field of social progress. But the problems with which the Farmers are confronted and those which confront Labor have many points in common, and [illegible] the ultimately [illegible] the problems [illegible] a [illegible] of both [illegible].

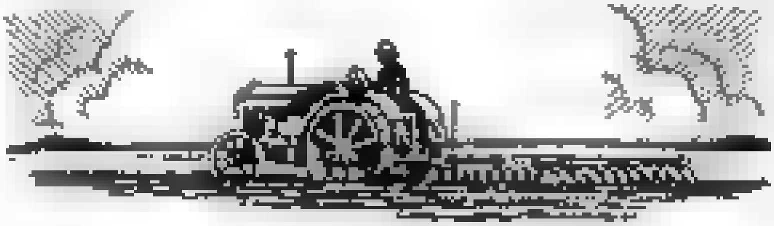
Leaders in the Canadian, British and American Labor movements whose names are familiar to all citizens who take an active interest in public affairs provide through the medium of their contributions a liberal education in various questions of the day. Among the Alberta contributions, Hon. Alex. Ross's article describing the operation of first year of old age pensions in Alberta is especially worthy of attention, as are the articles by Mrs. William Carson on "The New Feminism," by Mr. [illegible] R. [illegible] [illegible] deals with the present condition of agriculture and suggests certain lines upon which a remedy must be sought, by Ald. [illegible] Gibbs, M.L.A. The emphasis upon the importance of [illegible] established standards in the conditions of service in rural organization, pointing out that no amount of machinery or organization will be able to compensate for poorly [illegible] teachers. John W. [illegible], President, Canadian Teachers' Federation [illegible]. [illegible] by W. Everard Turner, well-known to our readers as an [illegible] [illegible]. H. [illegible] stresses a truth which those who hope for emancipation through political party leaders forget at election times, that the people "will have to depend upon themselves and themselves alone for any permanent change of conditions, a change that will abolish want and poverty and misery amid plenty and riches and luxury." The subject of [illegible] is discussed by Miss [illegible], Secretary of the Edmonton Women's Labor League, and others.

J. S. Woodsworth, M.P., leader of the Labor group at Ottawa, stresses the necessity for thorough education in the field of citizenship organization. A passage devoted to the labor movement may be applied with equal force by farmers. "Steady, educational effort, a carefully planned campaign, thorough-going organization: these in the [illegible] to prepare us to win the next election."

Altogether the appearance of the Annual is one of the significant events of the year in the publishing field and reflects the very highest credit upon the capable editor, Elmer E. Roper. The Annual may be obtained from The Alberta Labor News, Edmonton, price 25c.

BASIS OF TOLERANCE

"It is difficult for a man to realize that he is a certain kind of person of quite local importance, to relinquish universal significance for his own peculiarities and his desire to legislate for all mankind. A recognition of the fact that there are several species of mankind, whatever their biological resemblance, prevents the disappointment consequent on the inevitable frustration of unjustified hopes and leads to real tolerance.—J. W. N. Sullivan, in 'Aspects of Science.'"



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[illegible]

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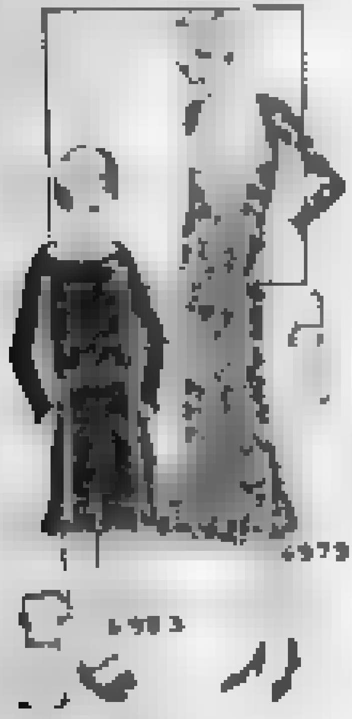
[illegible]

"The U.F.A." Pattern Department

[illegible]



6983. Girls' Dress.

[illegible]

6979. Ladies' Dress.

[illegible]

Second Edition of Cook Book

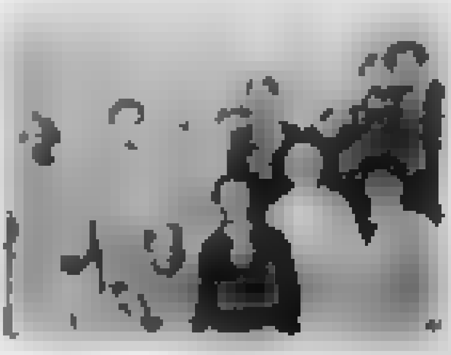
Dear U.F.W.A. Members:

[illegible]

Activities of the U.F.W.A.

[illegible]

TWELVE GRANDMOTHERS



[illegible]

U.F.A. friends hope this is only a beginning of the many social gatherings they are planning to enjoy this winter. They also wish to thank everyone who contributed to the success of the evening.

Mrs. F. E. Crawford writes that Grand Meadow U.F.W.A. Local has had a good year. "Although we were favored by not having a Provincial director here, we had [illegible] of having a [illegible] to represent us. At the May meeting there was an appropriate roll call, 'Where Our Mothers Were Born,' and a paper on Queen Victoria. In July there was an excellent paper, 'Helping the Boys Through the Teen Age Successfully.' In August the husbands and families of the members accompanied them to a picnic at [illegible] for an enjoyable afternoon. The September meeting was rather out of the ordinary. The program was given over to the grandmothers of the Local, the three oldest being 78, 81 and 77 years of age; one of them gave a splendid recitation, another told how spinning wheel and carded and spun yarn; there were old songs, quotations, and a short sketch, followed by lunch."

◆

Wise: [illegible] hear that your next-door neighbours have got a new organ. Do you know how many stops it has?

Wang: About three a day—for meals.

◆

A PROVIDER

"Is your husband much of a provider, Mahaly?"

"He ain't nothing else but 'em. He's goin' to get some new furniture, providin' he gets the money; he's goin' to get the money providin' he goes to work; he's goin' to work providin' the job suits him. I never see such a providin' man in all mah days."

◆

U.S. Institute of Co-operation

The seventh summer session of the American Institute of Co-operation will be held at the agricultural college at Manhattan, Kansas, in June, 1931. Preparations are being made for an attendance of 2,000 persons during the week of June 8th, when conferences of nation-wide scope are scheduled for co-operative executives on problems affecting all commodities. Delegates are expected from every agricultural state as well as from Canada, Europe, Australia and South America. Special emphasis is to be devoted to problems of grain and livestock marketing.

◆

At the fourth World's Poultry Congress, to be held at the Crystal Palace, London, England, July 22-30, 1930, Canada will have a total of 850 birds in competitive entries, also 432 exhibition birds and 244 production birds. Exhibits of ducks, geese, pigeons and rabbits will also be there from the Dominion.

◆

EX POST MORTEM

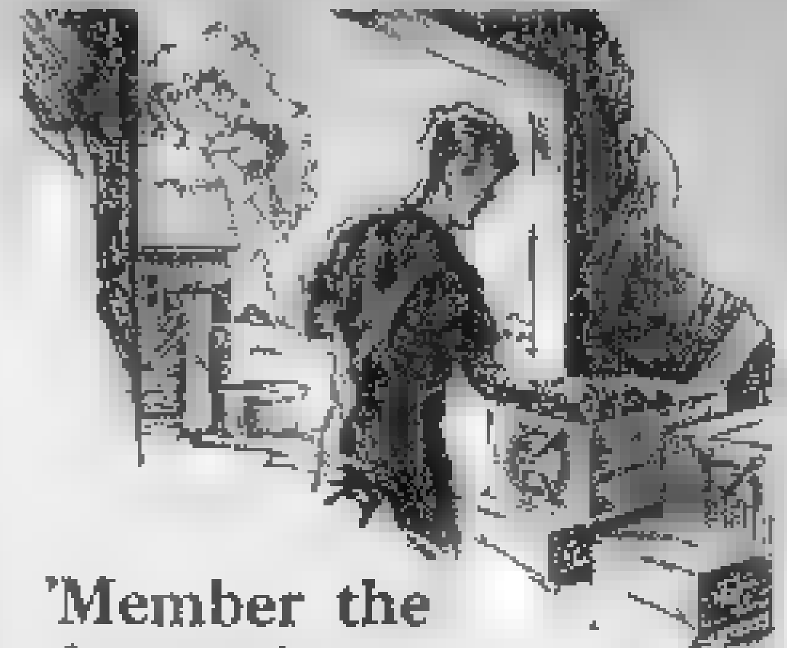
Tourist: What's that crowd down at the courthouse?

Native: O, they're trying the case o' Sam Johnson, suh.

Tourist: Sam Johnson! Why, that was the man that was lynched yesterday, wasn't it?

Native: Yass, suh, but today some of the boys got to feelin' curious to know whether he was innocent or guilty, suh.

—*Montreal Star.*



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Courses opening November 3rd:
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U. F. A. Junior Activities

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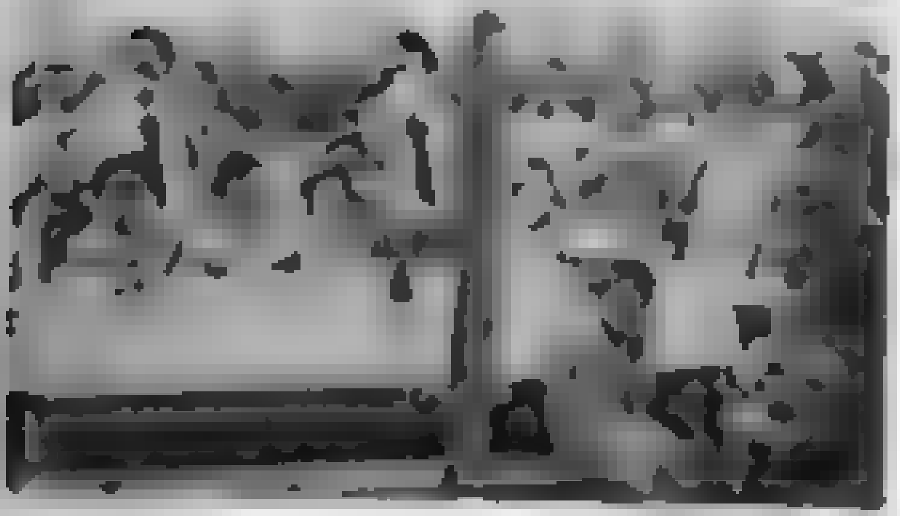
[illegible]

The U.F.A. [illegible]



[illegible]

Junior News Items

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

A Covered Roaster Saves You Money!

[illegible]

SMP ENAMELED WARE

FALL AND WINTER PATTERN BOOK

[illegible]

THE PATTERN DEPT.

words which I read was to meet that situation.

Mr. Speakman: I am very glad to hear that. I did not hear distinctly and I did not want to take the risk of this matter being passed over.

Financing the Relief Bill

In the report of the debate on the relief bill, the following appears in Hansard:

Mr. [illegible]: I would ask the Prime Minister if he would not consider financing this expenditure [illegible] the same way as was done in connection with the Canadian Northern and Grand Trunk Pacific and in connection with certain necessary expenditures of the [illegible] of the day under Sir Robert Borden, while Sir Thomas White was Minister of Finance. I have here one of the [illegible] providing for an expenditure of $[illegible], which was passed by [illegible] notes, when there was no money behind them except the credit of Canada. I do not suggest that the way [illegible] dollar [illegible] or sold in Ottawa, drawing out all the deficits [illegible]. [illegible] understood me to mean that [illegible] such going in this house. I would suggest that the same [illegible] might be [illegible] which would [illegible] purchasing power. Then [illegible] back [illegible] income and [illegible]. Will the Prime Minister give consideration to the suggestion?

Costs on Freight Costs

In the unemployment relief debate Hansard reports Mr. [illegible] as saying:

Mr. Coote: I wish to make one or two [illegible] with regard to the provision for the [illegible] of the products of the farm. The Prime Minister [illegible] that it was possible that [illegible]. A great deal of the grain [illegible] paying the freight on the grain.

Take [illegible] wheat. After the farmer has delivered it to the [illegible] he gets an initial payment of 60 cents. He has to deduct [illegible] the freight, elevator and [illegible] charges amounting to [illegible] cents [illegible] I have put down [illegible] would [illegible] 30 cents a bushel after he [illegible] the grain to the elevator. Then he [illegible] pay the cost of [illegible] pay for the [illegible] and [illegible] whether he would have anything left to pay for the [illegible] and he would be in [illegible] the same position as the laborer [illegible] be unable to provide for [illegible]. This man [illegible] produces a lot of new wealth in this country every year. [illegible] one of our most important [illegible] and [illegible] that no class of people [illegible] can be brought [illegible] under this appropriation of $20,000,000 than that of the [illegible] who are producing grain. Even without the promises that were made during the election, assistance should be given to them, although the promises furnish an additional reason why that should be done.

(Further reports from Hansard [illegible])

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DURING DECEMBER TO THE SEABOARD

Steamer	From	Sailing	To
"[illegible]"	Montreal	Nov. 21	Plymouth, Havre, London
"Athenia"	Montreal	Nov. 28	Glasgow, Belfast, Liverpool
[illegible]	[illegible]	Nov. [illegible]	Christiansand, Oslo, Copenhagen
"[illegible]"	Montreal [illegible]	Nov. [illegible] Nov. [illegible]	Southampton, Havre, London Bergen, Stavanger, Oslo
"[illegible]" "[illegible]"	Montreal Montreal	Nov. [illegible] Nov. [illegible]	Glasgow, Belfast, Liverpool Glasgow, Belfast, Liverpool
"[illegible]"	Halifax	Dec. [illegible]	Gothenburg
"[illegible]" "[illegible]"	Halifax Halifax	Dec. [illegible] Dec. [illegible]	[illegible] Southampton, [illegible]
"[illegible]"	Halifax	Dec. [illegible]	Plymouth, Cherbourg, Antwerp
"[illegible]"	Halifax Halifax	Dec. [illegible] Dec. [illegible]	Plymouth, London Gothenburg
[illegible]	Halifax	Dec. [illegible]	Christiansand, Oslo, Copenhagen
"Athenia"	Halifax	Dec. [illegible]	Belfast, Liverpool, Glasgow
"[illegible]"	[illegible]	Dec. [illegible]	[illegible], Liverpool

[illegible]

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CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS

NEWS FROM THE ALBERTA LIVESTOCK POOL

[illegible]

ing firmly by their organization despite the difficulties and hardships they are enduring; difficulties which will certainly press very lightly upon Mr. Forke as compared with the vast majority of Manitoba farmers."

Mr. Burnell has since received a telegram from Mr. Forke and the subject is now under correspondence between them. It is important, however, that members should clearly understand the circumstances and that Mr. Forke is still a member of both the Wheat Pool and the Coarse Grain Pool, and that he is bound to deliver his grain to the Pool as provided in the contract the same as every other Pool member.

News and Views

The 1930 production of rye as reported by 19 countries totals 814,436,000 bushels—a decrease of two per cent over the production of the same countries last year.

At Vancouver on September 17th, E. W. Beatty, president of the Canadian Pacific Railway, gave out his estimate of Canada's wheat crop as between 368 and 375 million bushels.

The United States Department of Agriculture reports estimated wheat production from 26 countries for the year 1930 indicate a total crop of 2,337,139,000, an increase of almost three per cent over the 2,270,367,000 bushels produced by these countries last year.

Major G. H. Scheel, of Peace River, Alberta, noted soldier, adventurer and lecturer, and one of the first to join the Alberta Wheat Pool, writes as follows: "I have boosted the Pool all over the United States and Canada and am with you to the last ditch. Three cheers for the Pool!"

The Union of South Africa is apparently opposed to the proposal of bulk purchases by Great Britain of food stuffs from the Dominions. Hon. E. F. Malan, acting Prime Minister, maintains that bulk purchases by Britain would be in England's favor. "We would then be producing for English factories alone and we would be bound in such a manner that economically we would not be a free and independent people."

Stettler Independent.—It is only natural that the western farmer is anxious to place the Pool on a firm basis for the future. But the building up of the Pool depends on business principles and not on compulsion. The Wheat Pool has shown good results in the past and can show even better results in the future if it follows the teachings of experience. It is a growing organism, and the more resistance it overcomes the better it will develop.

Saskatchewan Farmer.—What is happening to the Pool just now is happening in many other lines of business. The rough spots have to be taken with the smooth in business as well as in all walks of life. If a large number of Pool members were to break their contracts they would simply be wrecking the business they had been at such trouble to establish. It looks to us at this date as though the Western farmers will stand firm behind their organization, taking whatever steps they may find necessary to rectify any weaknesses they may discover in their

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19 Shropshire Rams
71 Hampshire Rams
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production methods in order to get production costs as low as possible. They know as well as anyone that efficient marketing implies efficiency at every stage from production to delivery.

Elmer Roper, editor of the *Alberta Labor News*, had an interesting column of comment in a recent issue of that newspaper, on an interview with Wm. Mansfield, fraternal delegate from the British Trades Union Congress to the convention of the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress held at Regina. Mr. Roper says: "I mustn't forget our little chat about the Wheat Pool. Mr. Mansfield admitted that there was some feeling that the Pool wanted to 'hold up' the British people. Then I tried to explain that the Pool was in exactly the same position as the textile workers of Britain. Pool members sell their labor in the form of wheat. Textile workers sell theirs direct. Textile workers are organized for the purpose of maintaining a standard of living. So are the Pool members. It would be as reasonable to accuse the textile workers of tryng to 'hold up' the people of Canada because they were organized to secure decent wages, as it is to accuse the Pool members of trying to 'hold up' the people of Britain because they are trying by co-operation to get a living wage for their labor, which they sell in the form of wheat. 'By Jove! we have never looked at it in that way!' he said."

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"Stick Together and Fight Our Battles"

Toronto Lumberman Expresses Views on Present Situation in Letter to Alberta Wheat Pool

"In this part of the country we see a terrible lot of antagonistic propaganda regarding the Wheat Pool. Anyone that is really interested in the Pool and wishes it well," writes J. T. Todd, of the Todd Lumber Company, Toronto, Ont., "can tell instantly that most of the articles being published are with the idea of doing the Pool an injury, which is to be regretted.

"I noticed an article in *Toronto Star* on the 12th, which refers to a very prominent man in Canada. In fact he is one of our Senators at the present time, who has proved a traitor to the Pool, if we can believe what we see. This particular party rode into power on the backs of the farmers, in fact they made him, and just as soon as he is sitting in a nice soft seat he turns traitor. It is certainly a terrible thing for the farmers to be the means of having one of their number get so high up in the state of life and public affairs, and then immediately have him desert their cause and get up in the Senate and make the statement that is published.

"No matter how important a man might be, if he does not recognize the sanctity of a written contract, or a verbal contract, he is certainly not deserving of the respect of his fellow-man. I hope the Pool, if this is the case, and this particular man sold his 1929 crop outside of the Pool, in the face of his written contract to support the Pool, then they should make an example of him.

"In time of war different Governments have their own way of dealing with traitors, and even the racketeers in Chicago deal very effectively with a man who proves to be a traitor, and while this man may be outside of the possibility of dealing with him as he is entitled to be dealt with, still he is not beyond the possibility of suing on the face of his contract.

"This year is certainly a very trying year for all of the farmers and it is a critical time for the Pool, and they need the support and loyalty of all their members, and each and every farmer I certainly believe is well advised to live up to his contract, and not even think of bootlegging any of his wheat. If he does any bootlegging he is certainly cutting his own throat, as the Wheat Pool is our own company and we should all support it 100 per cent. Any farmer that does not is working against his own interests and I would certainly recommend very strongly every farmer interested in the Pool to stand by it in its hour of need, and then there is no doubt but what it will work out a great deal better for all of us. Personally, I would much prefer to see the Pool pay us an advance payment of 50c basis Fort William and keep themselves on a firm financial foundation than to pay us more than conditions justify, and I know that the Pool, later on, will pay us as much more and as quickly as they possibly can, and in the end we will all fare a great deal better. The success of the Pool is our own success. I know that times are very trying for every farmer on the prairies now, but it is equally as trying for farmers outside of the Pool, and even though the independent companies might pay a little more when they pay 100 per cent of what they allow for the wheat, in the end I am thoroughly convinced that we all fare a great deal better by standing by the Pool.

"I have only recently finished reading 'Deep Furrows' by Hopkins Moorehouse, and it deals with the farmers' problems from beginning to end and any farmer that has an opportunity to read this book I think he would get a great deal of material for good thought, and I would recommend any of them reading it that can possibly get hold of it and I am sure if they read it they will decide more firmly to stand by the Pool 100 per cent.

"No matter what line of business a person might be in at the present time conditions are very trying. While the farmer may be the first one hit and the last one hit, still if they will only stand together they will fare a great deal better than being divided, as anyone can readily realize that the old saying, 'Together we stand, divided we fall,' is very true as compared with the Pool today and it would apply equally to any of our competitors. Only recently I was reading an article in the paper referring to one of our principal competitors stating how much they have lost on the 1929 crop, which is over $2,000,000, and anyone can reasonably figure that they are only going to make an effort to make this up out of some other year's business and when they make it up it simply means that it comes out of the farmer. In the Pool we know that 'We reap all we sow.'

"There could be reams and reams written as regards why all of the farmers should stand by th Pool 100 per cent right now, and while we know that we do not have a 100 per cent membership, still I am thoroughly convinced that a 100 per cent membership would make conditions a great deal better for the farmers throughout the entire West. There is only one thin to do and that is to stick together and fight our battles as a body. No man, no matter how intelligent he might be, can cope with the marketing of his wheat through an individual elevator to the same successful extent year in and year out, as the Pool can handle it for him, and as a parting thought I would urge on each and every member of the Pool to stand by their contracts, as any man that does not consider his written contract or verbal contract with the sanctity that a contract is entitled to, then he is not entitled to the respect of his fellow man, and no matter how trying times may be my advice is to give the Pool your whole-hearted support in thought, deed and action.

The wheat production of Western Canada has been estimated at 362 million bushels for the current crop year by the Canadian Government Department of Statistics and at 335 million bushels by the Winnipeg *Free Press*. The Government estimates a production of 120 million bushels of wheat in Alberta this year as compared to 92 million bushels last year, while the *Free Press* figures give Alberta's 1930 production at 111 million bushels. The only other crop estimate to be given any prominent publicity recently is that of a line elevator company, the figure being 300 million bushels for Western Canada.

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Nov.	21	Montreal	Duchess of Atholl	Glasgow	Belfast	Liverpool
Nov.	28	Montreal	Duchess of Bedford	Glasgow	Belfast	Liverpool
Nov.	26	Montreal	Melita	Cherbourg	Southampton	
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